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Democrats Offer Plans

Congress Leaders Visibly Shaken after White House Briefing on Iraq

Albright hoped the U. N. Security Council will be asked to expand its police force in order to stabilize conditions in Lebanon. In a speech on the Senate floor and later to reporters, Albright after the White House announcement on the United Nations meeting, the Senator suggested that "if we can stabilize the situation in Lebanon and thus create a sort of neutral corridor it is possible the outbreak in Iraq could be settled and confined to that country."

Before going to the White House, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), No. 2 man on the Foreign Relations Committee, backed Mansfield up in his call for expanded United

Nations police action. Fulbright said he felt the same way about it after leaving the White House. Mansfield and Fulbright also reiterated their calls for a comprehensive "review" of our Middle East policies by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Members generally declined to speculate on what "program" of action the President is considering, but Fulbright told reporters:

"My guess is Congress will be asked to do some things. I think this is going to entail a lot of things. But we just can't talk about it."

Other leaders, similarly asked to be excused from dis-

cussing details. President Eisenhower, they said, personally requested all 22 legislators present to give newsmen no details of the briefing.

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) lived up to the letter of the secrecy pledge.

"The only thing I can say is that we had a full discussion of the situation in the Middle East," Knowland told White House and later Capitol Hill newsmen.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.) said the situation is "pretty bad." But when asked what would be done about it, he said only, "That's up to the President."

"The situation is very grave," Mansfield said in a brief statement. He said the President appeared "greatly concerned over the unexpected turn of events" in Iraq.

Debate broke out on the Senate floor soon after Congress assembled at noon, with Mansfield, Fulbright and other Democrats questioning the effectiveness of the "Eisenhower Doctrine" and ramping Administration handling for foreign policy in the Middle East.

Senators not attending the White House parley continued the debate sporadically while the briefing was in progress.

Legislators attending the briefing, however, said no "partisan" questions were asked there nor was there any criticism of the Administration's handling of the situation during the course of the two-hour conference.

During one of the changes in the Senate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

that the United States ought not to intervene with military force.

O'Mahoney argued that economic and political measures should suffice.

Mansfield kicked off the Senate debate with a speech terming the Iraq crisis "one of the most serious that has ever confronted this country and the Free World." Mansfield said it demonstrates that the "Eisenhower Doctrine" is of little value in the Middle East. He said loss of Iraq may in fact end the effectiveness of the Baghdad Pact.

Fulbright said it has been apparent for some time that

Administration policy in the Middle East had failed. Repeating his call for a commitment to look at these policies, Fulbright charged the Administration failed to cooperate earlier this year when some members of the Foreign Relations Committee proposed a study.

Foreign Relations Chairman Theodore Francis Green (R-R.I.) also called for a review of Middle East policies including "the Eisenhower Doctrine," which has been "ineffective and at our apparent inability to comprehend the forces that operate in that part of the world." Green said "Arab Nationalism" "a force which the United States has not yet learned to

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